

MANUFACTURE OF POROUS INORGANIC OXIDE**Publication number:** JP56120508**Publication date:** 1981-09-21**Inventor:** ONO TAKEO; TOKARI OSAMU; NAKAMURA MUNEKAZU**Applicant:** CHIYODA CHEM ENG CONSTRUCT CO**Classification:**

- international: *C01G1/02; B01J13/00; B01J21/00; B01J37/02; B01J37/03; C01B13/14; C01B13/36; C01B33/14; C01B33/157; C01B33/20; C01B35/10; C01B35/12; C01F5/02; C01F5/06; C01F5/14; C01F7/02; C01F7/34; C01G23/04; C01G23/053; C01G25/00; C01G25/02; C01G1/02; B01J13/00; B01J21/00; B01J37/00; C01B13/14; C01B13/36; C01B33/00; C01B35/00; C01F5/00; C01F7/00; C01G23/00; C01G25/00; (IPC1-7): B01J13/00; B01J21/00; B01J37/02; C01B13/14; C01B33/14; C01B33/20; C01B35/10; C01F5/02; C01F7/02; C01G23/04; C01G25/02*

- European:**Application number:** JP19800019597 19800219**Priority number(s):** JP19800019597 19800219*Report a data error here***Abstract of JP56120508**

PURPOSE:To obtain a porous inorg. oxide with a regulated pore structure suitable for use as a catalyst carrier by converting hydrogel, into xerogel, formed by alternate pH changes between a dissolution region and a precipitation region and calcining the xerogel. **CONSTITUTION:**Hydrogel is obtd. using a hydrogel forming substance as starting material. The pH of this hydrogel is alternately changed between a hydrogel dissolution region and a hydrogel precipitation region, and at the time of the pH change to the dissolution region and/or the precipitation region, by adding the hydrogel forming substance, crystals are grown to form a sparsely flocculated body. This hydrogel is then converted into xerogel by drying, and the xerogel is further converted into an inorg. oxide by calcination. An element selected from the II, III and IV group elements in the periodic table or its compound is used as the starting material, and a compound of Mg, B or Al is used especially preferably.

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